

making ($\alpha > 0.7$), some of the dimensions did not meet study criteria for individual decision making. **CONCLUSION:** The Study results do not support the use of any of the evaluated instruments for individual decision making. Based on available psychometric data, use of MSQ for group level decision making for clinical trials is recommended.

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS— Patient-Reported Outcomes

PND24

MEDICATION SIDE-EFFECTS AND ADHERENCE AMONG PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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OBJECTIVES: Examine medication side-effects and patients' adherence to disease modifying medications. **METHODS:** A two-wave Internet survey was conducted by Harris Interactive among patients with multiple sclerosis in 2006, and 332 subjects from the first wave were analyzed (response rate 31%). **RESULTS:** Respondents were generally satisfied with the effectiveness of therapy, reporting 5 ± 1.0 (mean \pm standard deviation) with 6 the most satisfied. Over half of subjects (53.8%) reported experiencing side effects. Frequent side effects were head/muscle ache (36.8%), injection site reaction (31.9%), fatigue (26.3%), fever (18.4%), pain (15.2%) and depression (10.5%). The majority of side effects began <1 day after starting therapy: 81.8% of head/muscle ache, 59.3% of site reaction and 56.7% of fatigue began in <1 day. The majority of fever (74.6%) lasted <1 day. The median duration of injection site reaction was 3 days, head/muscle ache was 1 day, and fatigue was 1 day. Over one-third (36.6%) of subjects reported forgetting (Horne scale) to take disease-modifying agents. **CONCLUSION:** Patients commonly reported side effects due to their therapy with disease modifying agents. This study provides a foundation for future research of determinants of MS patients' adherence behavior.

PND25

A REVIEW OF HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE INSTRUMENTS USED IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH EPILEPSY

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OBJECTIVES: Epilepsy represents the most prevalent and serious neurological condition affecting children in their developing years. Epilepsy has a significant impact on the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of children and their families. In the last decade, significant advances have been made to measure HRQoL in children and adolescents with epilepsy; resulting in the development of several HRQoL instruments. The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive review of HRQoL instruments used in children and adolescents with epilepsy. **METHODS:** A literature review was conducted from January 1990–December 2006 using the following databases: Medline, PsycINFO, and CINAHL using a combination of keywords like “quality of life”, “epilepsy”, “seizures”, “children”, “adolescents” and “instruments”. The instruments included in the review were evaluated based on the number of items and domains, scaling methods, and psychometric properties. **RESULTS:** The literature search yielded 13 instruments including 4 generic, 7 epilepsy-specific, and 2 domain-specific instruments. The most widely used generic, epilepsy-specific, and

domain-specific instruments were Impact of Childhood Illness Scale, Quality of Life in Childhood Epilepsy Questionnaire, and Hague Restriction in Epilepsy Scale, respectively. The HRQoL instruments varied widely in the age range (2–18 years), length of the instruments (10–125 items), scaling methods, respondents (child or the parent as proxy) and psychometric attributes such as reliability, validity, and responsiveness. Most of the instruments reviewed exhibited satisfactory internal consistency with values ranging from 0.7 to 0.9. Also, most instruments reported test-retest reliability and validity measures like construct, content and criterion validity. **CONCLUSION:** The comprehensive description of all the HRQoL instruments used in children and adolescents with epilepsy will help researchers and clinicians select the most appropriate instrument. It is hoped that complete understanding of the impact of epilepsy on HRQoL can help in the development of appropriate and effective interventions.

PND26

MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME

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OBJECTIVES: Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) is a neurological disorder that has been found to negatively impact a patient's quality of life (QoL). A number of QoL instruments specifically designed for people with RLS have appeared in the literature. The objectives of this study were to provide a comprehensive review of all the QoL instruments and to evaluate the psychometric properties and appropriateness of these instruments in RLS. **METHODS:** A systematic literature search was conducted by one author among literature published from January 1997 through December 2006 through Pubmed, Ovid, and ProQuest. The search was completed using terms like quality of life, health status, questionnaires, measures, scales, and restless leg syndrome. After the instruments were identified, a second search was performed for studies reporting the psychometric properties (reliability, validity, and responsiveness) of these instruments. **RESULTS:** The search yielded one generic and two disease-specific QoL instruments: Short Form-36, Restless Legs Syndrome-Quality of life questionnaire (RLS-QoL), and International RLS Study Group (IRLSSG). Five studies were included in the review that discussed the psychometric properties of these instruments. These instruments were tested on patients above 18 years of age, and with a diagnosis of RLS. SF-36 showed high internal consistency (0.76–0.93) and was assessed for content, concurrent, and criterion validity. The RLS-QoL was assessed for item convergent validity (item-scale correlations of ≥ 0.4), internal consistency (0.79–0.84), and responsiveness. IRLSSG showed a high inter-examiner reliability (0.93–0.97), internal consistency of 0.87, and high criterion, concurrent, and discriminant validity. **CONCLUSION:** This review confirms a limited, yet emerging use of QoL instruments in people with RLS. The review provides information about the availability and quality of available instruments in RLS, which can be of value to clinicians and other decision-makers in accurately diagnosing and treating RLS.

PND27

DETECTION OF DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE VERSIONS OF THE PDQ-8

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OBJECTIVES: Both English and Chinese versions of the 8-item Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ-8) have demonstrated validity and reliability. However, the measurement equivalence